

WAR AND DISTURBANCE, EVERYWHERE
AT HAND.

TOBIN, Nov. 5, 1861.

But while Hungary is on the verge of insurrection, France wishes to pacify and strengthen Italy by the evacuation of Rome. Napoleon says he has given 250,000 stand of arms, 100 batteries of rifled cannon, and all sorts of ammunition to Italy, and it is now her turn to get up an army sufficient to crush the Austrians. Victor Emmanuel, on his part, is personally always ready to go to war, but his Cabinet lacks talent for organization. They refuse to call volunteers under arms, and rely exclusively upon the regular army, though the levy in the new provinces, whose conscription was hitherto unknown, yields very feebly results. Thus the required 300,000 men are not yet found, though an appeal by Garibaldi would at once gather at least 50,000 men around the great chief. Kossuth's endeavors to persuade or to bully the Ministry into a war with Austria cannot succeed; his only chance is to make common cause with Garibaldi, and to risk an expedition. Thus the Government would be dragged into a war, and compelled to exert that energy which alone can save Italy, and overcome the prejudices which until now have paralyzed the forces of the nation, and have impeded her onward movement. A nation of twenty-two millions need not fear a war with Austria.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

The contemplated intervention in Mexico by England, France, and Spain, is in my opinion, one of

The only grievances complained of by the intervening Powers, the only causes which might give to their hostile procedure the slightest shade of justification, are easily to be summed up. They are the monetary claims of the bondholders and a series of personal outrages said to have been committed upon subjects of England, France and Spain. These were also the reasons of the intervention as originally put forth by *The Morning Post*, and at some time ago

It would, indeed, be the greatest "enrity" of all if the United States, living in amity with Mexico, should associate with the European order-mongers, and, by participating in their acts, sanction the interference of a European armed Acropege with the internal affairs of American States. The first schene of such a transplantation of the Holy Alliance to the other side of the Atlantic was, at the time of the restoration, drawn up for the French and Spanish Bourbons by *Chateaubriand*. The attempt was baffled by an English Minister, *Mr. Canning*, and an American President, *Mr. Monroe*. The present convulsion in the United States appeared to Palenestine an opportune moment for taking up the old project in a modified form. Since the United States, for the present, must allow no foreign complication to interfere with their war for the Union, all they can do is to *protest*. Their best well-wishers in Europe hope that they will proceed

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From an Occasional Correspondent. LONDON, Nov. 2, 1861

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Spending of journals. I may say a word here of opinions expressed about us in those of France. The three articles I have noticed, published within the last ten days, in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, in the *Constitutionnel*, and in *La Presse*. The first of them is by M. Auguste Langeul, a not infrequent contributor to that Review, to which it is an honor for any French author to gain access, of essays on American themes. M. Langeul's studies and practice here in France as professor at the *École des Mines*—have been and are especially in the scientific order. He is a clear seeing, proof-reading, calm-minded man; if a little prejudiced in favor of American and American political liberty, his beautiful American wife, the frequent American guests who are made welcome and charmed by the genuine sincerity, the French courtesy, the American hospitality of his home, must serve for his excuse. However his kindly prejudice warms his feelings, it

Real Estate Tax, calculated on a net aggregate income of 5,705 million francs, amount to 167 millions, plus 6 1-2th per cent, to which must be added 121 and one-half millions of centimes *additionnels* as they are called; *Personal Estate Tax* (which in the grim old days of 1791, when it was first instituted, and when patriotism was expected to manifest itself in the pennywise, as well as cheap palimony way, amount to 25 per cent on the income) 32,700 millions, plus 34 millions of centimes *additionnels*; *Door and Window Tax*, 29 and a half millions, plus 16 millions of centimes *additionnels*. I interrupt to explain here the meaning of these centimes *additionnels*, and so omit further mention of them. These centimes *additionnels* are an additional per centage of tax based on the same calculation of revenues as the general government taxes are, but levied by municipal and departmental authorities to meet expenditures for local purposes. To go on with